

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

In the U. S. Senate to day bills were passed authorizing the purchase of the Freedman's Bank building in Washington for \$275,000 with \$5,000 for fitting it up; authorizing a commission to provide for enlarged accommodation for the Congressional Library, and to make the 22d of February a legal boliday in the District of Columbia, to take effect after the next 22d. The Silver bill was further discussed by Mr. McDonald and others.

The House committee of the whole had under consideration the West Point Academy appropriation bill. The presentation of Carpenter's ideal picture of Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation took place at 2 p. m., a large crowd being in attendance.

Secretary Sherman acknowledges that he and Messrs. Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Eugine Hall and Harry White did send a letter of sympathy and condolence to their associate in the fraud by which Louisiana was counted for Hayes, Mr. Anderson, who is now in jail, and says that he regards "the arrest, trial and conviction of Anderson as a great outrage under color of the forms of law." "I still hope," he says, "the conviction will not be carried into execution, but if it is, as a matter of course, the deepest feeling of resentment and hostility will exist in the minds of the great mass of our people, who believe that these Returning Board officers did but their simple of War under President Fillmore. During the duty. If Anderson is imprisoned under this civil war he was a brigadier-general in the sentence it will be a mockery of public justice and will bring into contempt all efforts at peace and conciliation. It is an unlooked for and terrible commentary upon the efforts of the President to quiet the turbulence and violence of Louisiana politics, and seems to me an act of folly and madness." The President has, it is also reported, written a letter to Attorney General Devens on the subject of General Ander- | given him. The nature of the Pope was all son's conviction, in which regret is expressed that such proceedings should have taken place, as, apart from all other considerations, they tend to disturb the conciliation which it was hoped would be satisfactory to all parties in its throat, and one side of its head was bruised Louisiana; that the prosecution was a violation of the pledges made last spring, and that "he has now determined to use all the influence of which he is possessed to save Wells and Ander- and will continue until the 25th instant. This son from punishment." Mr. Hayes is Presi- suspension is in accordance with the agreement dent, and will be until the expiration of the term for which he was inaugurated -unless he shall be impeached and deposed for offences to be committed hereafterand during that time can, if it pleases him so to do, retain Mr. Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury; but, considering the means by which he acquired his position, and the limited support he has among his own party, it strikes us that the less he has to do with the Louisiana returning board and any of its members the better it will be for him. Nobody expects Mr. dria railroad a claim of Virginia against the Sherman or any of the "visiting statesmen" to Federal Government for \$120,000 was passed. be pleased with the punishment of their "pals," for they know that the conviction of Anderson was, and that that of Wells will be, just, and that, if justice were meted out to all engaged in the fraud, they, as well as the Louisianians, would now be behind grated windows, but, whether true or not, the public believes it is altogether different with him, and that the only thing he had to do with the fraud was to reap its fruit, and it would be as conducive to his own as to the interests of the country at large to disturb that belief as little

Mr. Kellogg, upon whose vote probably depends the passage of the Silver bill over the President's expected veto, thinks it very hard that he should be called upon, just at this time, and before he has had time to accumulate anything, to repay a loan of \$20,000 which he ary shall be \$2,300; County Judges. \$280. effected last winter for the purpose of securing and an additional compensation of \$20 for the inauguration of President Hayes. But his creditors are pressing him. Mr. Wells also thinks it hard that he and his colleagues of the Staunton and Wytheville, \$400 each; the returning board should be made to suffer for securing Mr. Hayes' inauguration, while Mr. Sherman and the visiting statesmen, who assisted bim, are permitted to dress in fine linen and live sumptuously.

as possible. Our own idea about the trial of

board is that it should never have been com-

menced, but, now that it has been, any attempt

sult disastrously to those who make it, and if

regret it to the day of his death.

The Maryland legislature having reported adversely upon Mr. Montgomery Blair's memorial for a reopening of the Presidential election case, that gentleman has determined to introduce into the House of Delegates of Mary. land, of which body he is a member, resolutions condemning the fraud by which Mr. Hayes was inaugurated, and denouncing all who were instrumental in accomplishing it. Mr. Blair is third, tourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh assistthe most persistent man of the age, but his ef. ant keepers each, \$640; moreover, each of said savoring strongly of George C. Wilde. These forts are directed toward the attainment of unavailing objects, and were it not for the remarkable manner in which the President is General Agent and Storekeeper a commission would go about the task in regard to General acting they would cease to be subjects for of five per centum on all sales amounting to Johnson cating beans in about the customary newspaper comments.

The readjusters in the General Assembly re. other than sales made at auction by him. fused to pass a bill to decrease their pay to what it was before the war, but Gov. Holliday requested the Legislature to decrease his salary twenty per cent, and the readjusters granted his request.

The way in which the bodies of the persons drowned by the wreck of the steamer Metropolis were plundered shows that the morality of wreckers has not improved since the days of Walter Scott's Pirate.

The man has at last been found who would not cower before the august presence of a hotel olerk. The remarkable individual is an Englishman named Thomas Alexander Hayes Robinson, who arrived in New York yesterday and ordered his breakfast at the New York Hotel. The check for one dollar was presented to him, which he refused to pay without the items were specified. The rules of the house being \$1 for breakfast, no matter what he ate, were explained to him, but he did not care for the rules, and on the clerk remonstrating with him he knocked him down, and has thus become the champion iconoclast.

Deputy Collector Tomlinson, of the port of New Orleans, who resisted the sheriff in his attempt to arrest the members of the Louisiana returning board, has been temporarily released, as his imprisonment while the Collector of the port, Mr. Anderson, is in jail, would necessarily obstruct the business of the Custon House.

Mr. Belmont has written a letter in reply to that of Mr. Hendricks, in which he not only proves that the latter gentleman is "inconsist ent," but that he is not "right." He maintains that the passage of the Silver bill will be detrimental to every interest and everybody in

We have another instance of the incomprehensible absence of political discretion and or dinary discernment that characterizes the pres ent average democraticSouthernCongressmen in the case of Mr. Aiken, who, yesterday, declared, on the floor of the House, that he would vote to abolish West Point.

The March-April number of the North American Review will contain a discussion of the subject of Eternal Punishment, written by six of the most prominent clergymen in the country, representing as many sects.

### News of the Day.

Charles M. Conrad died at New Orleans yesterday, aged seventy-three. He was born in Winchester, Virginia, but was carried by his father when very young to Mississippi, and thence to Louisiana. He was a Senator in Congress in 1842 and 1843. Elected to Congress as a Representative in 1849, he resigned in August, 1850, to assume the Secretaryship Confederate service.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in his sermon Sunday evening spoke of the late Pope as gone to Heaven from the Pontifical chair.
When Pius IX. died," said Mr. Beecher,
"that instant God's angels bere him gently as a little child in the arms of its mother into the presence of his Saviour. It was not because he was Pope, but because a new heart had been

Two murdered infants were found on the commons near Washington last Saturday night; one on the low grounds south of the capitol was white, and showed a terrible gash severing as though an attempt had been made to break

A general suspension of coal production in the Schuylkill region commenced yesterday, of the coal combination, but falls with great severity upon the miners, who have been working upon half time for several weeks past.

Gideon Wells died at Hartford, Cono., last evening, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the editor of the Hartford Times in 1826, and was Secretary of the Navy, through the terms of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

# Legislative.

In the State Senate yesterday, a resolution repealing a resolution approved in 1850 transferring to the Orange and Alexan-

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the public debt, and denied the statement of the Richmond Whig that he had claimed the authorship of the Brooke bill.

In the House of Delegates a resolution was introduced to reduce the license tax on physicians and to provide for an additional tax of one per centum on every hundred dollars of professional incomes over \$600.

Bills were reported from committees to amend the Code in relation to the organization, government and discipline of the penitentiary; and providing for the lease of the penitentiary and the hiring of convict labor.

The Salary Bill was taken up and considered. the members of the Louisiana returning The bill fixes the salary of the Governor at \$5,000 per annum; clerk \$800; Secretary of the Commonwealth, \$2,000; Assistant Clerk. \$1,200; Copying Clerk, \$1,040; Auditor, to interfere with it must not only fail, but re- \$3,000; Clerk of Accounts, \$1,600: two first clerks, 1280 each; two second clerks, \$1,040; the President be the ill-advised one he will three third clerks \$960 each; two fourth clerks, \$800 each; Second Auditor. \$2,000; first clerk, \$1280; second clerk, \$1,040; three third clerks. \$900 each; Treasurer, \$2,000; first clerk, \$1,280; second clerk, \$1,040; third clerk, \$960; Superintendent of Public Printing, \$1,200; Judges of the Court of Appeals, \$3,000, except the president of the court whose salary shall be \$3 200; Judges of Circuit Courts, \$1.600, except the Judge of the 7th District, whose sal

every thousand inhabitants over ten thousand. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Rich mond, \$800, and the clerks of said court at clerk of the Circuit Court of the city of Rich mond, \$160. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall each receive the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars, and each of the other mem bers of the General Assembly the sum of three bundred and sixty dollars for attendance and services on each regular session of the General Assembly; and, on all extra sessions, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall each receive three bundred and sixty dollars, and each of the other members of the General Assembly the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars for attendance upon the duties of their respective houses. Superintendent of the Penitentiary, \$1.600; first assistant keeper, \$720; second, assistant keepers shall be allowed \$80 worth of three gentlemen, all passed the middle age of the manufactures of the penitentiary at the price fixed by the directors every year. The way of getting news. The other reporters here \$75,000]and under, and on all sales above that newspaper reporter's way, to which the above amount a commission of eight per centum, are exceptions. They would storm the Gene-

An amendment, at the Governor's instance, ticulars. It is true they have their character-allowing him no clerical force except that in istic ways in some matters, but as there are the office of the Secretary of the Common- five or six more, and your correspondent has wealth, was adopted; as also one cutting down the allowance of \$400 for office-rent of the At- the newspaper history of Virginia, it might torney General, and requiring the Governor to be well to defer further remarks. The newsfurnish that officer with a room in the Capitol, paper reporter's life is perhaps the most diffi-

if possible.
The bill to incorporate the Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio Railroad Company was passed.

Mr. Farr presented petitions of citizens of Mount Vernon district, Fairfax county, for and against the repeal of the fence law in said dis- times succomb. trict.

Letters from Richmond. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, February 9, 1878. The session of the Lagislature this year is undoubtedly unprecedently dull. The corps of newspaper reporters and correspondents have little chance to display their energy and enterprise for news. It is hoped that before the session is over news will brighten up. Richmond has its full quota of newspaper correspondents, and I doubt not that there is about as much activity among them on a Saturday night as can be found within the precincts of "news-

paper row," Washington. It is a fact that can-not be denied that the Northern and Western press attach more importance to news coming from the Old Dominion than any other portion of the South, and hence they all have representatives in Richmond. During the session of the Legislature local news is generally cut down in order to make way for the sayings and the few doings of the Legislature. The members of the local press are also ever on the watch tower for news. Each one has his own way of getting it and presenting it to the public. Let it be supposed that on a dull day one oiti zen-perhaps an intimate friend of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson-had mentioned to another citizen the fact that on the night before he had taken supper with General Johnson, and that Gen. Johnson had caten beans for supper. This intelligence would reach the newspaper reporter or correspondent. Other people would pay no attention to it. Not so the newspaper man. He would revolve in his mind the comments of the Northern press on this piece of informa tion. He would see the New York Times out in four double-leaded columns calling attention to the significant fact that the great rebel leader had caten beans for supper last night. What did it portend? Why was it that the ex Cenfederate leader ate beans at night instead of in the day time? Was no significance to be attached to this? When the honest men of the North are asleep this great rebel sol dier-for we admit that he was a man of great military genius-is eating beans by gas light, The old Union soldiers will understand why it is significant. It was well known that the principal diet of the rebel soldiers was pork and beans. It was well known that the army

of Northern Virginia, under the ministrations of Chaplain J. William Jones, would, on the march, sing that beautiful hymn, "When I can read my title clear

To mansions in the skies,' and would, at sight of the Northern army and its coveted array of sutler's wagons, with clear. nealing voices and wet eyes, conclude the verse. 'I'll tid farowell to pork and beans, And live on chicken pi'.'

Then the Times would go on to show the hidden plot. Gen. Johnson dieting himself to get ready for the old war time fare: the fact of his being brought forward for Con-"That dear and good old man who had just gress but a pretext to rouse the inflamed Southern mind. Tilden was to be in the Presi dential chair, Joseph E. Johnson his Sec retary of War, and then-the Union menaced. Such in brief would be what the reporter's keen insight would reveal to him. Nor would he have to stretch his imagination to see telegrams pouring in to him, as from the Tribune, "inform us, regardless of expense, wheth er Gen. Johnson does not cat exclusively beans raised on the Texas Pacific route. Whitelaw Ried;" or, from the Herald, "Spare nothing to get name and history of man who sells Johnson bean. J. G. Bennet;" or, from the World. "State fact that trade dollar will not buy the Johnson beans. The World," and so on. Now the way each newspaper man would go about getting this information is the study. W. D. Chesterman, of the Dispatch, would call on the General at his house, if he could not catch him on the street. He would not let the General know what he was after, but would enengage him in a quiet talk, and gradually lead the General to the point where he would say hears. No doubt he would begin by asking the General about the debt; from the debt he would go to the members of the Legislature; then he would discuss one particular member. taking care that that member was a farmer; then from the farmer he would go to the furm products; from farm products he would discourse on the mistake Virginians make in confining themselves to one staple ; then he would allude to the money that is in small things such as cabbage, onions and beans; then he would, with smacking lips and a Confederate soldier's smile, dwell on the virtues of a good dish of beans; then the General would get warmed up and tell how he ate beans for supper, and how long he had been eating beans, and after half an hour's conversation the reporter would go away with all the information that he wanted. and the General would never know how he got it. But the next man that came along would evoke the General. Just as the General moves out Mr. Wm. C. Taylor, jof the State. would accost him by slapping him on the shoulder and taking his arm and saying, "Hello Joe !" and go on, "What is this I hear about your eating beans for supper every night." The General would want to know what business it was of his, and for a time the indefatigable Taylor would be able to stitch his report together but slowly. But upon explaining the importance of the occasion he would finally get a brief statement from the General and would haul out from his pocket a note book and say, 'Joe, just write that down for me, will you.'

Before he leaves the General will have made a memorandum. Ah, ha. what portly gentleman is that whose eyes twinkle behind a pair of spectacles, and whose teeth hold a meerschaum pipe, one hand a walking cane, and the other a lot of loose scraps of paper; who is he that comes sauntering along, and whose face brightens as he sees General Johnson? That is George Canning Wilde, of the Sunday Transcript, one of the brightest and most original writers on the Virginia press, whose pen can write the most beautiful pathos, delicate and cutting sarcasm, and the most side splitting wit. He immediately says, "Ha, how are you Gen eral, I am glad to see you," and at the same time stuffs his lighted pipe and papers in his open pocket, and put his walking stick from his right hand into his left, and with the un employed hand shakes the General's warmly. He then says, "General, regard me !" "Sir ?" the General wilk asks. "Rejuvioate me!" the smiliog Wilde will say. The General still does not know the question at issue, because he does not understand that Mr. Wilde coins various brief expressions which mean that he wants to know the latest news. After asking the General to "permeate" him, he will ask him to tell him what he knows about eating beans at night, and as the General begins to talk he will get his pipe back in his mouth and begin smoking and writing at the same time. He will, after patting the General in a thoroughly good hu mor, leave him. Then look out for beans served up artistically, and spiced with rich sayings ife, have, as I have shown, a characteristic ral at home or on the street, and get full paroult in the world, and his profession exposes him to many dangers, including free lunches, free tickets, and free whiskey in election times.

to night. He has been very successful. I do not mean alone in drawing immense crowds, but what is better, his preaching has done much good, and his words have touched more than one soul. I have never seen a divine who was more thoroughly in earnest than is Mr. Rainsford. He has the power of riviting the close attention of his hearers. His wealth of language is not so great as his wealth of ideas. He has a wealth of similies which are as beautiful as they are original, although couched in plain, unadorned language. He is indeed a great preacher. Such is the verdict in Richmond. No church can hold the people who go to hear him preach. All denominations, all classes and all colors, in one immense throng, pour into the church, until it is so filled that the police have to close the doors and keep away the crowd. It is strange that in the jam no lady has been seriously hurt. Many ladies have fainted, and some have received bruises, but no accident of a serious nature has occurred. Mr. Rainsford has been urged to stop in the city longer. It is no slight tribute to his power as a preacher when it is understood that since he has been preaching here the theatre

ford closed his mission here last night, on which occasion he preached to gentlemen only. The church was packed to suffocation. The left gallery was reserved entirely for colored men. and they were present in full force. Mr. Rains. ford will be warmly welcomed to Richmond

nearly emptied.

whenever he shall see fit to return. The Senate to day passed a joint resolution abrogating the contract entered into in 1850 by which the State transferred to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad an old claim of \$100,000 against the Federal government, that corporation failing to earry out the conditions of the

No order was made in the Circuit Court today in relation to the Washington and Ohio

Railroad. There was a very slim attendance in the House of Delegates to day. The members have become thoroughly fagged out with the discussion of the tax bill. The time was occupied with the discussion of the bill reducing sala ries, but nothing farther was reached in it than the abolition of the office of the private secretary to the Governor. This action was brought about by the request of the Governor himself. Mr. Echols stated that Gov. Holliday had authorized him to say that he, the Governor, was willing to have his salary cut down in like proportion to that of the other officers of the government. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the Governor's salary was fixed by the constitution, and therefore the General Assembly could not touch it. The House further lopped off the \$400 per annum allowed the Attorney General for office rent, and then proceeded to attempt to lop off the office of second clerk to the Scoretary of the Commonwealth (Dr. Geo. W. Bagby) and while engaged in this attempt adjourned until to-morrow.

## The Barbour Tax Bill.

The following is the text of the tax bill of Mr. Barbour as passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday last :-

A BILL imposing taxes on real and personal property to meet the necessary expenses of the

government, for public free school purposes, and to pay the interest on the public deot. Whereas the condition of the people of this Commonwealth is such as to render an increase of the rate of taxation upon property impracticable, and the General Assembly of Virginia conceding that its power to tax the property or person of the citizen must at all times be confined within the reasonable limits prescribed by what, in the judgment of the General Assembly, is the ability of a citizen to pay without ruinous damage to his property and business, hereby declares that the present rate of taxation—to wit: Fifty cents on every \$100 of the assessed value of property is the utmost limit to which the General Assembly should proceed in levying taxes; and whereas the revenues of the Commonwealth, with the present rate of taxation (which is the highest that should be imposed.) will not enable the Commonwealth to maintain its governmental organization by paying the ne cessary expenses incident thereto under the most rigid system of economy; and to discharge its constitutional obligation to the system of free schools, ordained by the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, and to pay the present rate of interest on the amount claimed as the principal of the public debt; and, whereas, the preservation of the State government is absolutely necessary, not only for the protection of the person and property of the citizen of the Commonwealth, but for the preservation of the rights, and promotion of the interest of the creditor of

the Commonwealth; therefore,
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That on all tracts and lots of land, and the improvements thereon, not exempt from taxation, and on all personal property and choses in ac-tion, and on all toll bridges and ferries, there shall be a tax-first, of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars of the assessed value therecf, which shall be paid and coilected only in lawful money of the United States for the exclusive purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of maintaining the government of this Commonwealth, as the said disbursement may be directed by proper appropriation acts of the General Assembly; second, of ten cents on every \$100 of the assessed value thereof for the public free school purposes, which shall be paid and collected only in lawful money of the United States, and shall be paid into the treasury to the credit of the public free-school fund, and shall be used for no other purpose whatever; third, of fifteen cents on every \$100 of the assessed value thereof to pay the interest on the public debt. 2. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Pub-

lic Accounts to have prepared as soon as practicable the necessary books for the commissioners of the revenue, with sufficient and appropriate columns for designating and setting apart the several taxes hereby levied for the objects and

purposes herein recited. It shall be the duty of the treasurers or other collecting officers of the counties, cities. and corporations of the Commonwealth, as soon as the commisioners of the revenue shall deliver their books of assessment, to have made out tax bills, in which shall be specified the amount of tax levied for each of the purposes above named, and shall keep the same separate and distinct from each other upon the books of their offices. The said treasurers or other collecting officers shall, as soon assaid books are delivered to them and the said tax bills made out, proceed to collect the same as now required by law, and pay into the treasury the amount so collected by them; which amounts shall be placed to the credit of accounts which shall be kept by the treasurer and denominated :- first, the account of money paid in and disbursed for the purpose of defraying the expense of maintaining the government of the Commonwealth; second, the account of money paid in and disbursed for the public free schools; third, the account of money paid in and disbursed for paying the interest on the public debt; and the funds so credited to these several accounts shall be disbursed for the several purposes designated for the said accounts in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

4 The collectors of the public revenue shall in every respect conform to the requirements of section 3 of this act in collecting and remitting said revenue, and upon a failure thereof shall be proceeded against in the same mode as is di rected against the treasurers or other collecting officers of the counties or corporations by exist-

5. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Captain Harrison, who is at the scene of the wreck of the Metropolis for the purpose of ashored has reported that the bodies have been robbed of everything that would have been useful in the furtherance of his object. The robbery was, in some cases perpetrated by some of the survivors, but in other cases the offenders were the negroes and the lower class of already herewith made a full contribution to whites from the mainland, who acted as if they had a perfect right to all they could lay terminate and the Dardanelles ought to be entheir hands on.

Under this accumulation of dangers they some- ders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby the cause of law and order.' Syrup, a simple but always reliable remedy. Rev. Mr. Rainsford closes his services here Only 25 cents.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. It is reported that the Sultan has invited the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas to spend a few days in Constantinople.

Safvet and Sadyk Pasha will go to Adrianople to negotiate a treaty of peace with Generals Ignaticff and M. Nelidoff, formerly Ambassador and First Secretary of the Russian decides all questions between Greece and Embassy at Constantinople, respectively. Austria has asked for a firman admitting her

fleet to the Dardanelles.

Prince Gortschakoff has telegraphed to the Powers stating that the intelligence that Great Britain and other Powers had determined to send ships to Constantinople, for the protection of their subjects, obliged Russia to consider the proper means for protecting Christians whose lives and property might be threatened. For this purpose the Russian Government had been obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of and all other amusement halls have been its troops into Constantinople. It is semiofficially announced that orders have been sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas in accordance RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 12.—Rev. Mr. Rains- with the determination expressed above. Russian newspapers generally doubt whether the protection of British subjects is the sole reason for sending the fleet to the Bosphorus. The Agence Russe declares that facts do not justify the reasons alleged for sending the fleet, as, acording to dispatches from the Prince of Reuss. dated February 8, the safety of the Christians was in no way threatened. All the reports of of the armistice and as to its application. I the Russians abusing the armistice are absolutely false.

A Constantinople correspondent states that the Turkish Chamber on Saturday by a large majority declared Vefik Effendi's Cabinet unconstitutional.

A correspondent at Berlin says :- "The Em-

peror William received the President of the Reichstag on Sunday, and it is reported that he said :- 'The situation is indeed serious, but nevertheless still hope that the maintenance of peace is possible.' A correspondent telegraphicg from Vienna

says: -"It is expected hourly that, as a compromise, the Porte will admit two men of war of each Power. The Ambassadors at Pera have advised the Porte to take this course.'

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows :- "It seems that the Russian note relating to the Conference has not been presented. The delay is only explicable on the supposition that it is occasioned by the determination of the British Government to send the fleet to Constantinople. The step was unexpected, and t has produced a rather startling effect, so that pending a decision as to the attitude to assume. Russia may have deemed it advisable to delay the delivery of the note.

This correspondent, who, however, is obviously ignorant of Prince Gortschakoff's last tel egram to the Powers, says that it seems the age. suspicion with which England's step was first regarded soon moderated. According to one account, the Czar has reiterated his assurances in regard to British interests.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows:-"I can state positively that orders have been sent to the Russian troops to enter I hail with uncommon pleasure the fact that we Constantinople. Count Schouvalaff has been ordered to explain to Lord Derby that as the great Powers have determined to send their time from this city. fleets to Constantinople, Russia is obliged to adopt similar measures, but Russia has no in-

tention of aggravating the situation.' The London Times says a portion of the British fleet will proceed to Constantinople. That is unavoidable after what has occurred. Lord Derby emphasized his statement that the other Powers may not consider it necessary to avail themselves of firmans for the admission of their fleets, although they had applied for them. It is possible, therefore, that the British and Russians alone may be present at Constantinople. Such a position would be one of the gravest anxiety. Everything may turn upon the character of the Russian occupation. A mere demonstrative occupation, as that of Paris in 1870, ought not to be regarded as alarming, but an occupation in force, with go apparent limit in point of time, would throw upon our Government a very grave responsibility. The moment is one at which a few hasty words or a single hasty act might precipitate a conflict. The Government have laid down certain limits beyond which we cannot remain indifferent to the advance of Russia. If these limits are passed it will be their duty to act promptly and boldly, but it is equally their duty to place no hasty construction on acts which may be ca-

pable of two interpretations. A telegram has been received from St. Peersburg stating that the Russians will enter Constantinople in a peaceable way.

In the British House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said :- "There is some delay in the fleet's going up to Constantinople. The Government cannot enter into details. Negotiations are going on, but the Government have not changed their intention.

The report upon the supplementary vote of ix million pounds was adopted without a division, as was also a motion that the money be raised by the issue of exchequer bonds.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, said that the difficulty regarding the entry of the fleet would, he believed, soon be overcome, and that three other Powers had asked for firmans permitting their vessels to en-

In consequence of an urgent order received at the Chatham Dock Yard from the Admiralty yesterday, the whole force, numbering, 4,000 men, will begin working extra hours to complete

vessels in hand. This order has caused some excitement. Such an order has not been known since the Crimean war. The vessels preparing for sea at Chatham are the iron clads Monarch, North ampton and Penelope, besides several large unarmed vessels. More hands were engaged yesterday for all the departments of the Woolwich Arsenal and the Portsmouth and Devonport dock yards. A regiment which was under orders to leave Plymouth for Aldershot has been directed to remain at Plymouth and hold itself in readiness for other movements.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The News of the refusal by the Porte of a firman for the passage of the straits by the fleet has caused a great sensation in the markets, though the excitement is less than it was last week.

This morning's London Times in its leading editorial article says:-"The fleet must go to Constantinople for the protection of England's legitimate interests in the city and the straits. There need be no disguise that this is the real purpose with which our fleet will be sent to the Bosphorus, and Lord Derby would have done well to have avowed the fact plainly instead of evading its responsibility by the transparent excuse of affording protection to British subjects and other persons in the event of excitement in the Turkish Capital. It is best to avow the simple truth that as we intend to nave a voice in the settlement of the fature both of Con stantinople and the straits, we deam it prudent and our plain right to assert some hold upon identifying the bodies of the victims washed these important positions. But Russia, beyond question, has not the slightestoccason for any sails, our boat was stove in, and everything further military guarantee for her own claim than she already possesses. The Turks and Constantinople itself are at her mercy."

has been succeeded by a great humiliation. Lord Derby's career as a minister ought to graved as an epitaph on his political tomb. It will now become us to speak in extremely mod-Babies ought to be well taken care of, their erate language until deeds shall justify the resystem does not allow the slightest neglect. If sumption of that confident tone in which the your baby suffers from Colic or Bowel Disor- England of Lord Palmerston used to maintain

now in London docks which were, built for Tur- Company; submitted.

key, but prevented from leaving by the Gov. eroment's neutrality declaration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Italy has replied to the Porte's note, regret. ting the action of the Greeks in crossing the frontier and stating that the Italian Govern. ment will remonstrate at Athens. Greece proposes that her troops continue to occupy the territory in their possession until the Congress Turkey.

A Vienna dispatch says that a telegram received there states that the Cardinals, by a vote of 30 to 16, rejected the idea of reconciliation

About ten grain firms of Belfast have failed There total liabilities are estimated at S1 000 0ml LONDON, Feb. 12.-The four iron clads comprising the channel squadron were directed by telegraph to proceed immediately to Gibraltar tor orders on its becoming known that Vice Admiral Hornby had been refused permission to enter the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-Lord Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, telegraphs to Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, as follows:-

"ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.- I have received from Prince Gortschakoff the following auswer to your telegram of the 7th inst., asking Russia to give some explanation about the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople, etc. In answer to your Excellency's note respecting the occupation of certain strategical points in the neighborhood of Constantinople by the Russian troops in consequence of the armistice, it is my duty to inform you that we are not yet in pos session of positive information as to the details should add that the military line of demarcation traced previously to the armistice has been agreed upon between the Russian and Turkish authorities and is a question which exclusively concerns the belligerents."

#### Virginia News.

Messrs, Field, Seawell and Forbes, who were employed by the State to investigate the fees of Gen. Johnson and the Messrs. Poe, in the C. & O. case, have presented a bill for \$1,500 each for services, and the two latter ask for a retainer each of \$1,000. The Finance Committee of the House propose to cut down the figures in the first instance to \$750; in the other to \$ .50.

In Richmond, yesterday, Mrs. Newman, for selling liquor without license, was fined \$75 and sentenced to jail for one month. Her husband term of three months in jail for the same offene expired yesterday.

A well known and intelligent street preacher, Rev. A. J. Carney, committed suicide by taking laudanum, at the Central Hotel, York, Pa., on Friday last. Carney stated that he was from Loudoun co., Va.

Mr. Philip Dandridge, of Winchester, has been appointed chief engineer of the consolidated Baltimore, Hampden and Towsontown R. R. and the Baltimore and Delta R. R.

Mrs. Lucy Clarkson, a daughter of the late Charles R. Scott, of Fauquier co., died in Columbia, Mo., a short time since, at an advanced

#### [COMMUNICATED. For Congress. - As one who takes great

pride in his State, but still greater in his city; as one devoted to her interests, and, who longs for her prosperity; as a demograt and a voter. may have a representative in Congress the next

Her claims cannot be denied. The great trouble herecofore has been too many candidates, and too little sympathy animating our people for the success of an Alexandrian.

We are entitled to a fair share of the honors of this district, as we have an equitable proportion of its burdens, and I trust when the time arrives each one, actuated by a true regard for the best interests of the city and district, will use all proper means to secure the nomination of S. C. Neale, esq., whose came has been brought forward for the nomination. Though young in years, he has filled responsible and conspicuous positions, and will fill this post with

dignity, fidelity and ability. In the selection of Mr. Neale the district at arge will secure an able representative and the eity will have the honor of being heard by representative of her choosing in the Council of the nation. Let us move on, shoulder to shou'der, in this matter, feeling that in hon oring Mr. Neale we are giving to our city a position she certainly deserves, and to our cit zens, one and all, the proud satisfaction that an Alexandrian has at last attained a position

worthy of her. Alexandria, February 11, 1878.

WASHINGTON RELICS .- A petition from the great nephews of General Washington was presented in the United States House of Representatives yesterday, asking Congress to pur chase from them a number of articles that one belonged to the General. Among them are :-An easy chair in which Washington sat a few minutes before his death, a double brass candlestick by which the tarewell address was written, a field glass and a spyglass, both used during the revolution, a ledger kept mostly by the General, a robe in which he was christened. a painting, said by his adopted daughter, Mis-Nellie Custis, to be one of the best likeness. ever taken, a guitar presented by the General to Miss Nellie Custis, several surveys made by him, one dozen handsome parlor chairs, kniv and forks, footstools, a bedstead presented to Lawrence Washington by Admiral Vernon and by Lawrence left to his brother, the General. &c. Twelve thousand dollars is the sum asked for the relies. The petition was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE BECKHAM CASE. - In the Court of Ap peals now sitting at Richmond the case of Stearns vs. Beckham, from the Circuit Court of Culpeper, was commenced. This case involves the title to the property which the late John Minor Botts died possessed of, and which it is alleged that he and Mr. Franklin Steares purchased from Mr. Beekham (father of J. T. Beckbam of this city,) at a time when his phy sical condition rendered him incapable of con tracting for the sale of the same. The case is before the court for the second time. Oa the first hearing the court decided that the deed executed by Mr. Beckham for the property, owing to his condition at that time, was a nul lity, but expressed no opinion as to the validity of the contract of sale, which was executed some time anterior to the execution of the deed. There is a great deal of testimony taken on both sides, and in the court below Judge Wingfield, sitting for Judge Shackelford, who was a wit ness in the case, held that the sale was a nullity.

SHIPWRECK .- The schooner Speedwell, from Cadiz, arrived at New York yesterday, with the captain and crew of the schooner Sallia M. Steelman, from Charleston for Baltimore, which was abandoned in a sinking condition January 31, in latitude 32° 55" longitude 62° 53". Cap tain Higbee, of the Steelman, makes the following statement: "January 20, twenty milesoutheast from Hatteras, we encountered a territ gale from the north northwest, lasting seventy hours, during which we lost our gaffs, split ou: movable was washed from the decks. We used our last provisions on the morning of the on the night of the 24th, during a heavy gate the vessel sprung a leak; on the 27th three of The London Post says: -"A fatal mistake the crew gave out, leaving only four of us to manage the vessel and pumps, and we were last becoming exhausted; on the 30th George touman, colored, who had become crazy, attempt ed to take the life of Walter Sampson, but was instantly killed by the latter, who, during the afternoon, ate a portion of his body; on the dist we were rescued by the schoon Speedwell.

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA .- Carring ton vs. Ficklen's executor; submitted. The Admiralty have purchased the iron clads | City of Petersburg vs. Petersburg Railroad